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Business Notices

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New-Work Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

MONDAY, JUNE 28, 1897.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-Twenty-six miners were killed by a Iall of rock in a mine in Chill. — Many lives were lost in Galicia by a flood in the River Pruth. — President Errazuriz of Chili has chosen a new Cabinet. — A fresh outbreak of fighting between Mussulmans and Christians a fall of rock in a mine in Chili. has taken place in Crete, with many killed on hoth sides. — The Queen, through the press. both sides. To all who extended congratula-tions to her on her Jubilee anniversary.

William Philip Molyneux, the fourth Earl of
Sefton, is dead. — American marines were
landed in Hawaii on the strength of a rumor
that the Japanese intended to seize the custom

DOMESTIC.-The position of Japan in reference to the annexation of Hawaii was described by the Japanese Legation in Washington. by the Japanese Legation in Washington.
Seven persons, including five postal clerks, were killed in a wreck on the Wabash Railway in Missouri. — More than one hundred thousand people passed through the gates of the Nashville Exposition last week. — R. C. Lehmann, the English coach, has agreed to train Harvard's crew next year. — President Dwight preached the baccalaureate sermon at Yale. — A valuable report on rural schools has been made by the Committee of Twelve of the National Educational Association.

cational Association. CITY.-Secretary John Sherman, in an interview, discussed a number of subjects of Na-tional interest. —— President Quigg of the Republican County Organization explained his tional Interest.

Republican County Organization explained in recent ruling forbidding enrolment in his organization by members of the Citizens Union.

Fire broke out on Saturday on the Anchor Line steamship City of Rome while at sea, and the harrow escape.

Parts of a warrow escape. vessel had a narrow escape. Parts of a man's body were found in the woods above Washington Bridge, which are believed to be a part of the body found floating in the East River on Only two women from Captain Chapman's district were arraigned in Jefferson

THE WEATHER.-Forecast for to-day: and warmer. The temperature yesterday: High-est, 77 degrees; lowest, 61; average, 70%.

UNWISE PROSCRIPTION.

Mr. Edward M. Shepard made an address the other night which impelled us to remind reformers that the object of political action was to achieve results, and that it was the height of folly to plead a cause and repel the support of those who might promote it. President Quigg of the Republican county organization has also delivered a speech which makes him subject to the same reminder. He professes himself sincerely anxious for an anti-Tammany victory, and we believe he does desire it. He has every reason of personal and party ambition to do so. He has announced in the fairest terms his departure from the former bigoted policy which drove thousands of loyal Republicans from active relations with the organization, and has apparently-and we believe seriously-wished to promote an era of unity and good feeling among all Republicans, and prepare for a harmonious working together of all in great measure because there has never been good citizens to the end that the new city may be saved from the corrupt rule of Tammany Hall. Yet Mr. Quigg's declaration that no member of the Citizens Union is a Republican comes dangerously near to nullifying all his virtuous without which any Mayor but a Tammany Mayor is impossible.

It may be conceded that Mr. Quigg has a technical justification for his action. But this is no time for technicalities. He is doubtless irritated at the disposition of some leaders of the Citizens Union to antagonize regular organizations, but it is as foolish for him to declare members of the Citizens Union enemies because some of them are precipitate and hotheaded as it is for Mr. Shepard to complain because all of them are not so. Many eminent Republicans, such as Mr. Erhardt, Mr. Conkling, Mr. Claffin, Mr. Root and General Swayne, toined the Citizens Union just as they would join any club or society whose objects met their approval. In this case they desired to arouse public sentiment in favor of municipal reform. o prevent Tammany from stealing into power, to be a political solvent and overcome the bar- lation of her promises to England, ceded to with the Medes which was abruptly ended by riers of prejudice. To say that these purposes France the eastern part of Klang-Hung. Now the solar eclipse known as the Eclipse of Thales. trive a man from the Republican organization she makes amends by ceding to England the The fourth was Mithridates of Pontus, who so is to confess that the organization sees a men- Shan State of Kokang, and giving her a per- long defied the power of Rome. Then came ace in such a consummation, and has other designs in this campaign more precious than also agrees to let England open as many trade actual reign lasted just fifty years. Constanthe overthrow of Tammany. What if a few routes as she pleases between Burmah and time XIII of Byzantium comes next in order, Citizens Union men are foolish? So are many China, instead of only two, as hitherto, to con- and then Henry III of England, who reigned Republicans. For every impracticable reformer neet all railroads that may be built in Yunnan simultaneously with James 1 of Aragon, menwho has talked about Tammany being no worse with the Burmese system, and to make Ssumao tioned above. In the fourteenth century three than the Republicans there has been an or- and Momain open to British trade and resi- European manarchs almost simultaneously ganization worker declaring he would as soon dence. These concessions alone are of enor- reigned tifty years or more each, namely, Edsee Tammany as the reformers in power. Why mous value. But Great Britain has in addi- ward 411 of England, Pedro IV of Aragon and not be reasonable, rather than technical, more tion secured the opening of the great West John Paleologus of Byzantium. Frederick IV ready to conciliate than to feel humiliated?

of their power that if they have not the favor of their districts they should not rule at all. | panage of Great Britain. He cannot be ignorant of the fact that the reason why many Republicans are in the Citizens Union is that they had no voice in their be controls, and overhasty, as he would complain, to coerce it from without, is that the plain, to coerce it from without, is that the present Republican Secretary of the Interior they were 37 per cent. In 1896 they were 62 Molière. That of Louis XV was more notoring regions broad enough to justify any amount of bacchante's sermon."—(Buffalo Times,

standing has been vouched for by the orhe professes to want to get back.

majority of its members certainly never in- betterment of the human race. tended it should be, however many foolish things may have been said in its name-it is much better for the Republican party not to antagonize it in this merely narrow spirit. The Citizens Union men who would take part in primaries are not numerous enough to control them, or if they are, Mr. Quigg might conclude that they ought to control them, in spite of their having been driven to do outside political work To shut them out will not make Mr. Quigg's power any more firm, while it will exasperate numbers of people whose votes are needed for an anti-Tammany victory. Many men will suddenly discover that they are abused who never before troubled themselves over the privileges they feel deprived of. Others who make no claim to Republicanism will take up the cry and point to the narrowness of the party, de lare, what they are only too ready to believe that no good can come out of it, and use the incident to increase the present discord which is the excuse given for the proscription. The hotheads will have all the more chance to force precipitate action and endanger good govern ment. For the Republican organization leaders to complain that reformers are unreasonable bigots and then furnish them material for bigotry is bad politics-unless, indeed, disunion which do not admit those whose friendship is sought for have the aspect of gilded bricks. Mr. Quigg may be following the letter of the law of primaries, his action may be as regular as a cube, but he is making the serious mistake of creating unnecessary friction at a time when the need of good-feeling, conciliation and union for the public welfare renders such mistakes almost crimes.

THE WAYS OF THE BOURBONS. Democratic predisposition to favor foreign is avoided. This system does away with the rather than American industries. To the aver- objection to small packages, that they are difage Democrat, even to Senator Jones, of Ar- ficult to handle and inconvenient to pack, and kansas, who, perhaps, knows about as much as puts the small farmer on a level with the ship-Senator Mills, of Texas, regarding American per of great quantities. He can now send goods industries, it seems always a good thing to sug- for less than half the rate formerly charged, and gest that Americans should purchase in foreign'this gets him 96 per cent of the gross retail price markets rather than at home, if they can save of his goods. In the hope of developing this a cent by the operation. The country might run along after that fashion for a century, as it | yielding, the Great Eastern issues a directory

did for many years under Democratic rule, without stimulating its own industry to the least endeavor to overcome foreign competition. and at the end the country would be as dependent as Arkansas and Texas are upon out

side enterprise and capital. That is not the idea which controls the large majority of American voters. It may be sug- Yet they are satisfied to continue the enterprise. gested to Senator Jones that the policy of encouraging foreign instead of American indus- superiority to European lines, should not regtries, did not prevail, as he prophesied it would, lect this field of business. It is true, the smallat the last Presidential election. It is strictly package traffic here is largely in the hands of fair to say that Mr. Jones and his friends rep- the express companies, but arrangements might resent the discarded back number in National be made between them and the roads so that policy, and have no more right to pretend that people in the cities might obtain produce from they speak for the people than had the ridicu- growers within a hundred miles at rates not ab lous army of Coxey. Any insignificant cabal, solutely prohibitive. There would be no profit however small and powerless, can pretend to at first, but if a regular trade were built up the speak for the people, and Senator Jones, of Ar- railroads would reap great benefit. A railroad kansas, and Senator Mills, of Texas, have the company is particularly dependent on the prostrue backwoods faculty of ignoring all public perity of the region it traverses. If it can make opinion except that of their own surroundings. If these gentlemen could be persuaded to open their minds to a nineteenth century idea it will have a profitable mass of business which they would discover that their notions of inter- can be transacted at almost no addition to the national trade have been tried and abandoned expense entailed by the maintenance of through by almost every civilized nation except Great traffic. The wise railroad managers have Britain, and by the colonies of Great Britain. learned not to despise local freights and pas-These fatuous worshippers of British theories sengers. The rich road is the road which, by a represent half a century ago, and not the brilliant closing of the nineteenth century. They belong to the era fast fading from the mind, when men imagined that the only way to induce other countries to buy American products was to break down American industries, and to purchase from foreigners at their own prices. The experience of this country for more than thirty years past has shown that the people cannot buy largely from other countries, or from producers of their own country, who have not ample defence for their industry, securing to them sufficient employment and wages to support liberal expenditures.

It is not with any intent to be ill-natured that the Senators from Arkansas and Texas are invited to consider whether their constituents purchase and consume as liberally as the people of some other States. Probably they are by this time somewhat familiar with the statistical comparison. The people of Texas and Arkansas purchase per head very much less than the people of New-York or Massachusetts or Ohio, and it is not because energy or enterprise or thrift is lacking in the Southwest, but established in that region the diversity of industries which enables the farmer to get the largest return for his labor. Messrs, Jones and Mills are perpetually fighting against that diversification of industry, and against the Naprofessions, and threatens to bar that union tional policy which systematically favors it. and which has made many other States prosperous. The time is coming when constituents in Texas and Arkansas will pitch overboard such Democratic statesmen and their ideas, not in bad temper, not without appreciation of such ability as they possess, but because they have not the slightest conception how to develop a thrifty, vigorous and progressive civilization in their own States or anywhere else.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE IN ASIA. The belief hitherto expressed that British already mentioned. diplomacy would hold its own in Southeastern Asia despite the advantages gained by France is now amply vindicated. The British Government has concluded a frontier and trade treaty. which has been ratified and has gone into full the second that of Psamettichus I of Egypt. effect this month, that puts British interests Alyattes of Lydia was the third, whose reign well to the fore. Two years ago China, in vio- was made memorable by the famous battle petual lease of another large territory. She Juha of Numidia, already mentioned, whose River to trade as far as Wuchau-Fu. That will of Germany and James VI of Scotland are next Mr. Quigg says he wants to bring all Re be a benefit to all commercial nations, but, of to be added to the list, the latter's shorter reign without monetary disturbance. sublicans together, and tells his Beutenants who course, chiefly to Great Britain. Practically, as James 1 of England being noteworthy. hesitate lest free enrolment should rob them therefore, the enormously rich provinces of Louis XV of France follows, and after him Southern China have become a commercial ap- George Hi of England, who completes the list.

France is contenting herself with developing more than their mere length. Some features of trade in her own provinces of Indo-China. In them have already been noted. James 1 of that she is, thanks to her protective system. Aragon was the greatest monarch that king. The departure from San Francisco of a band party organization, and that the reason why highly successful. In 1888, when the present dom ever had. The reign of Louis XIV is gen- of missionaries to labor among the cannibals of some people are distrustful of the machinery policy and trade system were established, erally reckoned the most glorious in French the South Sea Islands serves as a reminder he controls, and overhasty, as he would com-plain, to coerce it from without, is that the whole. In 1894 they were 24 per cent. In 1895 bert, Turenne, Mazarin, Corneille, Racine and extirpated from the earth. It prevails over

France, and other Republicans whose party or 75 per cent. So the Tonquin enterprise. which cost France so dearly, bids fair to beganization leaders in this State, have declared come a profitable one, and the name of Ferry, that machinery to be founded on fraud. Mr. once execrated by the mob for his connection Quigg wishes, naturally enough, to do away with it, will be held in honor. The rivalry be- and literature. It may be reckoned then, that, with that reproach, and orders a new and free tween France and Great Britain in those reas a rule, long reigns have also been disenrolment. Then, on the technical ground that gions is peaceful, and doubtless will continue tinguished for great achievements. Assuredly they have joined a rival political organization, so. There is room for both. They may divide he refuses to enroll large numbers of the men that quarter of the world between them, with this longest relga in British history has also, on no fear of other rivalry, and their dominance of the whole, been the most highly distinguished Even if it is true that the Citizens Union is it will be, more than would that of any other in those respects most worthy of commemoraa rival political body-something which the Power, for the progress of civilization and the tion.

CHEAP RATES FOR PRODUCE. The Eastern farmer labors under the disadvantage of having no sure and convenient mar- unwonted bull movement in stocks continues ket for small quantities of diversified produce. The great farms of the West offer almost ruinous competition in staple articles, sent East by the carload, while, except in favored localities, transportation charges and the middleman another episode in the long warfare between elestand in the way of successful truck farming. The man whose few acres yield only small consignments for market has practically no way of reaching a consumer beyond his own neighbor. If the natures of husbandmen were not utterly averse to co-operation, an aggregate of their small productions might make a bulk of traffic large enough and regular enough to command good transportation service at reasonable rates As it is, the buyer who wants food direct from the farm and the farmer who has a miscellaneous assortment each day to sell are beyond each other's reach.

The English farmer has been for years struggling under the same difficulty, but some of the railroads running into London have in the last two years sought to compensate him for the low rates charged on imported produce taken from the seaports in large lots by offering special inbe the object aimed at. Invitations to reunion ducements to direct dealing between consumer and producer. The Great Eastern will take on fast passenger trains produce boxes weighing not more than sixty pounds and deliver them et the buyer's house in London at the rate of eight cents for twenty pounds and two cents for every additional five pounds. Any kind of produce is taken, and consignments of assorted lots are allowed, the only condition being that the goods be properly packed in wooden boxes of specified shape. The company itself sells boxes of various sizes at from three to Presumably there will never be an end of the ten cents each, so that the return of "empties" feature of its business and of making it incomeof eight hundred producers desirous of town cus- values. tomers, and gives producers such information ing traffic, but a sad slowness on the part of the farmer to respond to their friendly advances. The American railroads, which boast their

communities of well-to-do farmers, bringing goods from the city and sending produce to it. liberal policy builds up a rich community which will pay it tribute.

OTHER LONG REIGNS.

Amid all the varied and fascinating features of the Jubilee this one must not be overlooked. that the occasion and primary object of it all are to commemorate the fact that Queen Victoria sponding success. The price advanced a quarhas reigned longer than any other British mon- ter, but presently dropped off as much. The rearch. All other facts and circumstances might one finds fittest mention at the close of Her as already stated, the longest in British history. It is the fifth longest in the trustworthy history of the world. We may dismiss from consideration the more or less fantastic legends of China and Iran. They may in part be true; they are in great part fanciful. The early history of Egypt may more readily be accepted. elucidated and confirmed as it has been by recent science. The first reign, then, in length, of the Egyptian Pharaoh who entertained Abraham. He is well believed to have reigned

years there have been more, yet even they have was that of the Pharaoh of the Exodus, and

Most of these reigns were remarkable for

George III of England were both glorious and disastrous, and saw the doings of some of the greatest of Englishmen in war, statesmanship that rule holds good at the present day. For

MONEY AND BUSINESS.

The rapid progress of the Tariff bill stimulates speculation more than any one has expected. The and the steady holsting of hides at Chicago and the persistent buying of wool at Boston. Last week there was added either an actual corner or the simulacrum of a corner in wheat, apparently vators and traders at the West. It is just the time of the year when stocks of wheat are at their owest, and they are apparently lower this year than they have been at any other time since July 1, 1892, so that no vast sum of money is needed to purchase and hold all there is available in the country of any particular grade of wheat. In such conditions an advance of 214 cents in wheat was naturally attributed to artificial and temperary means, nor was there any discoverable excuse for it in the steadily brightening crop prospects, or in the decrease of Atlantic exports. New wheat has begun to move in the Southwest and also in California, where dispatches say that eight hundred thousand tons are regarded as a minimum estimate of yield. The Western re celpts are not large for the week, only 1,452,439 bushels, against 2,696,692 for the same week last year, which made it all the easier, if any body actually tried it, to lock up for a few days all the contract wheat there was in sight.

It was in spite of this rather sensational situa tion in the grain market, with exceptionally large demand for other purposes, that the stock market mounted about 50 cents per share for railways. There were some symptoms of reac tion on Friday, and the average of sixty most active railway stocks did in fact decline a small fraction after an almost unbroken advance daily since May 15, but the close was only 6 cents per share lower, and for trust stocks 8 cents pe share higher, and the next day both resume their upward flight. Events are constantly reminding people of the experience in the summ of 1879, when the last great invasion of Wall Street by the public took place. Then, as now, a steady and lasting improvement in general business was expected, and formed the basis of the buying movement. The market has been growing broader with the lapse of weeks, and there is more real business in Wall Street than there has been at any time for years, excepting in the way of liquidation and slaughtering of

It is not quite clear whether higher prices for as it can about finding buyers. The South West- wool are to come quickly or not after the passage ern and the Great Western have arrangements of the new Tariff bill, but the purchases by manof a similar nature. The railroads report a grow- ufacturers and by speculative dealers last week amounted to 8,733,800 pounds, and for the last three weeks at the chief markets the sales were 29,585,100 pounds, against 12,855,600 last year, 33,580,965 in the same weeks of 1895, and 23,728,-200 in the same weeks of 1892. The dealings were large enough to arrest the decline in prices which had been observed at Philadelphia, and there reckoned nearly half a cent for many grades, but in some kinds of wool the advance last week was quite as much. Holders of dom. stic fleece at the West are usually demanding prices higher than those now paid in Eastern markets, and in consequence no large quantity of domestic wool has been marketed in this section, sales of foreign wool alone amounting to 5,610,300 pounds last week and 22,004,100 pounds for three weeks of June. The difficulty in judging of the future is due to the fact that no one can accurately determine what quantity of wool the manufacturers already have on hand. Either by them or by speculative traders enormous stocks are held in the country, and if large ly by traders, a little delay of the expected advance would be likely to cause unloading and a heavy decline in prices. For the present the demand for woollen goods is a little than it has been, with rather more purchases by clothiers than are usually seen at this season, and with a fairly maintained demand for

women's dress goods. An effort was made last week to lift cotton as well as wheat, but it was not rewarded by correceipts from plantations are just now smaller have been celebrated at any other time. This than at this season in other recent years, and they will have to increase materially before Majesty's sixtieth year upon the throne. It will long if the recently accepted estimates of last be of interest to see how many, or rather how year's crops are to be justified. But the specufew, other reigns comparable in length with lative world has moved on to another year and hers authentic history records, and also some crop, and cares not a button any longer respectthing of their character. The present reign is, ing the correctness of last year's guesses. There is a little better movement in goods, especially in prints and print cloths, but it is not at all clear that the new duties, which are for most grades of goods not higher than those now in force, will produce any especial advance in prices. The thing most desired in the cotton manufacture, as in other branches of business, is a general expansion owing to restored ability

Nothing seems to check or retard the move and earliest of all long reigns in date, was that ment in prices of hides, which has now continued without a break since the last week of April. Much is said about searcity at Chicago, but the ninety-nine years. The second in date, but records of cattle movement and of slaughtering third in length, was that of "Old Rameses," scarcely sustain that explanation. Presumably who oppressed the Hebrews. He reigned sixty- the speculation is in the main based upon the seven years. Juba II of Numidla was rightful idea that duties on imported hides will permaking for sixty-six years, but actually reigned nently strengthen prices. Leather was fairly held only fifty, so he may be passed by for the pres- but without change in prices, nor were there any ent. The third in date and fourth in length of changes in quotations of boots and shoes, though reign was James 1 of Aragon, the Conqueror, some of the largest works have shut down for who reigned sixty-three years. Fourth in date want of orders. In the iron and steel business but second in length of reign was Louis XIV a very encouraging state of facts appears, with of France, who occupied the throne for seventy- large increase in orders for plates, especially two years. Fifth in date and fifth in length of for shipbuilding, and for bars from the agrireign is Victoria, who bids fair to surpass in cultural implement makers. At Philadelphia the latter respect at least one or two of those and at Chicago prices of pig iron were better maintained, but the impatience of makers in the Of reighs lasting between fifty and sixty Pittsburg region has prevented any advance in Bessemer or in Grey Forge. Another of the been few. Taken in chronological order the first enormous Carnegle furnaces has gone into operation at Duquesne, and it is stated that the company can now turn out 150,000 tons of pig every No marked change appears in the money mar-

month. ket, although there is a continuing and very satisfactory demand for commercial loans, especially from Eastern manufacturers and from drygoods merchants. The Treasury grows steadily stronger, with an excess of receipts over expenditures, and during the last week the customary summer demand for small notes to be used in moving crops at the South began to be felt Although more gold went abroad, it was under circumstances not different from those heretofore observed, and bankers do not now anticipate that the movement will continue. In general the state of the money market is altogether more satisfactory than it has been for years at this season, and gives reason to hope that the movement of crops this fall will be effected

The story that Anarchists caused the Paris Bazaar fire may or may not be true, but it certainly cannot be deemed a libel upon the An-

and the present Republican Ambassador to per cent. This year they will probably be 70 ous than famous, but it boasted the names of missionary effort for its extinction. What is nibals rather superior in many respects to their non-anthropophagous neighbors, justifying the expectation that they may make superior converts.

> "The Portland Express" in its loyalty to Bowdoin hesitates to give unqualified indorsement to The Tribune's plea for more good schools and fewer poor colleges. A college may be small and not be petty, it may be large and a sham. Nobody would question the serious value of the work done at Bowdoin and many similiar institutions. We would not have them changed. What we do object to in the use of the good reputation of such small colleges and the arguments which justify their existence to bolster up so-called colleges which really do little more than secondary work, and often do that poorly.

> "The Seattle Times" announces the discovery of a rich deposit in the State of Washington which will prove a great attraction for the Debs colony. It is a large quantity of natural softsoap. It is not, of course, to be supposed that the presence of soap in practically inexhaustible quantities will cause a wild rush thither of the earth's disaffected. Quite the contrary, Many of the persons who will throng under the Debs banner of brotherhood have never contracted the soap habit. It is not for them that the deposit will have attractions. Besides, an important distinction must be made between softsoap and the ordinary soap of commerce. The latter is designed for selfish personal uses. It is individualistic. The former is altruistic. It is given by man to his brother men. In a word, it is Socialistic. Debs in his propaganda will need the whole deposit.

> > PERSONAL.

President Hyde of Bowdoin College says, in his annual report, just submitted to the trustees, that the institution will probably receive, under the favorable decisions of the courts, \$80,000 from Mrs. Garcelon's estate and \$150,000 from the Fayer-weather bequests, and that it has, besides received \$17,500 in bequests during the year now closing.

Sao-Ke Alfred Sze, a young Chinaman, has just been graduated from the Washington High School. He has been a bright student, and is well liked by his classmates. "Next fall," says "The Washington Star," "he expects to enter one of the leading colleges, and, after taking a full collegiate ourse, to study law. This will necessitate his recourse, to study law. This will necessitate his remaining in America for at least seven years more, and at the end of that time he will return to China and will probably be in line for the diplomatic service. He will be twenty-seven years of age when he returns to his home, near Shanghal, after an absence of eleven years, but he will be fitted by education and training to fill almost any diplomatic place that may be offered to him. His many friends in Washington hope that some time in the dim future, while serving his country abroad, he may be sent to Washington as the Ambassador of the Celestial Empire.

The Rev. Dr. S. D. McConnell, rector of the Episcopal Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, vill spend the months of July and August at Watch Hill, R. L. where his family has already gone. He is very fond of hunting and fishing, and he will, no doubt, follow his annual custom of taking a trip during vacation time to the North Woods

Charles H. A. Wager, Ph. D., has been elected to the chair of English in Kenyon College. After his graduation from Colgate he took his doctor's his graduation from Colgate he took his doctor's degree at Yale, and for the last two years has been professor of English at Centre College. Dr. Barker Newhall, of Munson, Mass. has been elected to the chair of Greek in the same institution. He is a graduate of Haverford, and took his Ph. D. at Johns Hopkins in 1881. He has travelled two years abroad, studying at Berlin and Munich, and spent six months at the American School, at Athens, Greece. He has been instructor of Greek for three years at Brown University and has tecently, in conjunction with Professor Manatt, edited Tsounta's great work, "The Mycerean Age," just published by Houghton, Midlin & Co.

William L. Winans, a son of the late Ross ans, of Baltimore, who died the other day at his home in England, was a member of the celebrated Winans firm that constructed the St. Petersburg nd Moscow Railroad in Russia. They did more than any others to open up the interior of Russia and to aid that country to keep pace with the progress of civilization by utilizing the great advantages of railroad lines in that territors. After the completion of the railroad Mr. Winans took up his residence in England, and never afterward returned to the United States. He was about seventy-three years old, and leaves a large fortune.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

"Printer's Ink" reports some odd advertisements in Chicago. "Get your daily bread from this wagon" is on a baker's cart. "Our bicycle ambulance will call for crippled wheels," reads a sign. A shoe store advertises, "Quality, all kinds; prices, your kind." A knowing druggist has this placard in the window: "Come in-buy a stamp, wait for the car, or consult the directory." Laundry" is on the South Side, "We will shake you for the drinks" is a saloonist's announcement. An undertaker has a sign in his window proclaiming the fact that he has a good line of caskets on hand and that he gives 10 per cent off for cash.

Hicks-It makes me laugh when I hear them talk bout the "valuable secrets" of some of these frawicks-That's right. If you had to pay for them Wicks-That's right, If you had to pay for them ou'd think them valuable, I guess, -(Boston

A lady who has recently been visiting Rockingnam. Vt., copied this grotesque epitaph from a

tombstone in that place "Here lies our darling buby dear, He neither screams nor hollers. He lived with us just twenty days, And cost us forty dollars."

Men of Standing.-"Who are your leading citizens ere?" asked the man who was soliciting for here? asked the man who was soliciting for county histories. "Which?" asked the farmer. "Your men of standing." "Oh, there's Bill Bright, Ahner Bruntwistle and— and, oh, a lot more of 'em. They don't do nothin' but stand around the deepee all day."—(Indianapo-

Among the features of the Nashville Centennial

or the month of October will be the annual meeting of the American Humane Association, on the 3th, 14th and 16th. Prominent speakers and others interested in humane work will be present from all sections of the country. Any further info-mation may be obtained by addressing the secretary at, No. 161 Winter-st., Fall River, Mass.

"Jim" Dawes had never made much success in life from the time the boys got the better of him in trades at school until he was jostled off his claim in Oktahoma. His special talent was for fence-building, and in a country where produce is more plenty than coin "Jim" was paid for his services mainly in supplies. At hog-killing time he was the recipient of hog-jowls as recompense for his labor, and rarely saw a greater inxury. Through influence and persistence he finally secured from the Government a pension of \$2 a week, to which he had a legitimate claim. Passing him on the street one day a neighbor called out:

"Jim," I've got some fences to be put up, and I want you to come out to the farm and help me, want you to come out to the farm and help me, well have a hog-killing pretty soon, and there will be some good jowls for you to pay you for your treable." Trachle."
"Thank you," responded "Jim," with the easy independence of a man with an assured income. "I
don't mind helpin' you with your fences, but I'm
eatin' a little further tack on the hog now."

Dickens's Gadshill clock, lately sold in was the subject of the following letter from him

My Dear Sir; Since my hall clock was sent to your establishment to be cleaned it has gone (as Indeed it always has) perfectly well, but has struck the hours with great rejuctance, and after enduring internal agonies of a most disheartening nature, it has sow ceased striking altogether. Though a happy release for the clock, this is not convenient to the household. If you can send down any confidential person with whom the clock can confer, I think it may have something on its works that it would be glad to unke a clean breast of. Faithfully yours, Charles Dickens, Higham by Rochester, Kent, Monday Night, Ith September, 1833.

They are running the book agent out of Nashville, and no wonder. This is the oration of one of them, cut short, naturally enough, by his ex-pulsion: "Now, ladies and gentlemen, before the plente concludes. I want to sell every one of you a copy of the 'Life of Pocahontas.' Injun girl, Poky was-they called her Poky for short but she wasn't the kind that went around pedding baskets and blowguns. Not frequently, She stayed at home playing croquet in the yard, or went to the Ladies' Ald Society, and didn't take no copperas off o' nobody. The celebrated John Smith came travelling through those parts canvassing for a family paper, but Poky wouldn't let her father raise a club."

Oh, yes, we are going down to see Tom grad-

ROUND ABOUT EUROPE.

MORE TROUBLE FOR ITALY.-Italy is an parently doomed to misfortune in connection with everything that she undertakes in Africa. Two expeditions recently dispatched into the interior from the northeast coast of the Dark Continent have been massacred by the natives, and now there is a fresh deadlock between Italy and Abyssinia in consequence of a dispute with regard to the correct interpretation of the stipulations of the recent treaty of peace, which concluded the war between the two countries. The Abyssinians insist on one meaning, and the Italians upon another, and inasmuch as the recent conflict between the two nations originated precisely in a dispute of this character, the outlook is regarded at Rome with a considerable amount of anxiety.

AN INTERNATIONAL LEPROSY CONGRESS -An international conference on leprosy will take place in Berlin in October, and will remain in session at the offices of the Imperial Health Department from October II to October 16. The principal purpose of the congress is to bring about an international agreement for the scientific treat-ment of leprosy, and it will be attended by the leading experts and specialists of Great Britain, France, Russia, India, Japan and Italy.

THE PLAGUE AT JEDDAH. The plague which has recently been raging with so much virulence in India, and especially at Bombay, has now reached Jeddah, which is the scaport and landing-place of pilgrims from all parts of the world for Mecca and Medinah, the holy places of Islam. This is very serious, as it is now almost certain that the plague will be spread by the returning pilgrims to the four quarters of the globe. True, the Ottoman authorities are stated to have increased and elab orated the quarantine precautions at Jeddan. But Orientals are so careless about such matters and so indifferent even to the most elementary rules and regulations of sanitation that no reliance can be attached to anything that the Sultan's medical authorities may do or not do in the matter.

NO HAND-TO-HAND FIGHTING -No more striking illustration of the relatively bloodless character of the recent Turko-Grecian war can be given than that afforded by the official returns recently issued, according to which the number of prisoners taken by the rival armies amounted to two hundred men each, while in the Greek hospitals there has throughout the campaign not be a single Greek soldier treated for a sabre, bayonst or lance wound, the only injuries being those inflicted by rifle buildets or by the explosion of shells. This is equivalent to a demonstration that there was no hand-to-hand fighting, and that the troops never really came to close quarters throughout the

VIA TIMBUCTOO .- A letter has just reached the Governor-General at Algeria from the Governor of the French colony of Senegal by way of Timbuetoo. The dispatch was carried by Arab couriers on dromedaries, and it constitutes the first known instance on record of European official communica-tions having traversed the great Sahara Desert.

JAPAN'S BARBAROUS POLICY .- According to news received in Europe, the Japanese seem bent on ruining all trade and industry in Formosa. For they have applied to the island the same barbarous and uncivilized law that prevails in Japan, prohibiting foreigners from living anywhere in the interior, restricting them to certain scaparts on the coest. In Formesa the whole of the trade and industry is in the hands of the Chiusse, who number nearly four million and who are now being expelled as fast as possible from the interior.

STRANGE SUICIDE AT ODESSA .- A great ensation has been created at Odessa, and, indeed that the Rev. D. W. Ford, the well-known chaplain of the Anglo-American church at Odessa, has committed suicide for no known cause by hanging himself in the sacred building, which is not to be used for divine service again until it has been sol-emnly reconsecrated by a bishop sent out from England for the purpose.

HOW FRANCE'S TREASURE WAS HIDDEN .-The discussion in connection with the renewal of the charter of the Bank of France, which has just been prolonged by the National Legislature until the end of 1920, has brought to light the measures that were adopted during the war of 1870 for the preservation of the specie and valuables confided to \$100,000,000. It seems that the whole of this treasure was packed into some twenty-five thousand cases marked "explosive projectiles," and was shipped by rail to Brest, where it was "cachéd" in such a manner in the arsenal that, had even the Germans captured the port, they would never have discovered the hing place. Indeed, so elaborate were the precautions adopted that neither the people who shipped the cases from Paris nor those who concealed them at Brest had any idea of the contents of the boxes.

HOLLAND COMMITTED TO PROTECTION. Holland's new franchise laws, under which election have just been held, have resulted in an overwhelming victory for the Catholic party. The Catholics, it may be added, are committed to a Protectionist policy, and are strongly opposed to the attempts which are being made by the Government just defeated at the polis to introduce into the kingdom obligatory military service.

RUSSIAN PRESS LAWS LIGHTENED .- The structions from the Czar, has alleviated the secities of the empire, in fact wherever the population is over 100,000, by exempting the newspapers from the obligation of submitting all articles on political subjects to the censor before publication. Hitherto only a few of the principal papers at St. Petersburg, Moscow, Warsaw and Odessa have en-joyed this immunity.

A MEMORIAL WINDOW UNVEILED.

TO COMMEMORATE THE WORK OF THE REV. W W. ALEXANDER.

A window has been placed in the Central Metropolitan Temple, in Seventh-ave., near Fourteenth-st., of which the Rev. Dr. S. Parks Cadman is pastor, to the memory of the Rev. W. W. Alexander, one of Dr. Cadman's assistants, who died

ander, one of Dr. Cadman's assistants, who died last year. The window was unveiled yesterday afternoon, with befuting ceremonies, in the presence of a large number of people. It is just above the main entrance to the building, and was erected by F. S. Lamb, of this city.

In beginning the ceremony of the unveiling, J. M. Cornell, the treasurer of the church, spoke of the untimely end of Mr. Alexander and of his short life devoted to his duties. The Rev. F. M. Davenport followed with a short address.

The Rev. S. Parks Cadman, pastor of the church, praised the services which the young clergyman had given the church, and which, he said, were rendered unselfishiy and with the purpose of glorifying God. The window is the largest in the building.

PROFESSOR PATTON AND HIS BRIDE HERE Among the passengers who arrived here yesterday on the steamer Orinoco, from Bermuda, was Professor G. S. Patton, of Princeton, N. J. was recently married to the daughter of S. C. Outerbridge of Bermuda. Professor and Mrs. Patton will sail for Europe on the steamer Normannis on July 1 for an extended visit on the Continent. On their return they will settle at Princeton.

COMMENT ON CURRENT TOPICS.

THE END OF THE JUBILEE.

From The Philadelphia Inquirer. From The Philadelphia Inquirer.

Yesterday the celebration of Queen Victoria's Jubilee came to an end with a naval review off Spithead, which was a magnificent demonstration of Great Britain's strength on the sea. Throughout the entire week the display of popular feeling and the intense spirit of loyalty which manifested itself were significant of the deep affection in which Victoria is held by her millions of subjects, and the world was shown that the crown is more securely on her head than at any time since it was first placed there, and that the throne is more stable than at any period of its recorded history.

HER NAVAL SUPREMACY.

From The Baltimore American. England's strength on the water arouses the jealousy of her rivals more than anything else. Inroads are being made, and with some success, by Germany and others on her foreign trade, and she has suffered, which, perhaps, in the march of events was to be expected. But year after year England keeps building ships of war, and continues to emphasize her power in nearly every part of the world.

THE VICTORY GOOD FOR SPORT. From The Rochester Post-Express.

Cornell's magnificent victory in the greatest race ever rowed on American waters is a very popular one. The American public loves fair play, and the consistent manner in which two leading colleges, Yale and Harvard, have ignored Cornell in years past has not been regarded as fair and sportsmanlike.

EXCLUDING THE CITIZENS UNIONISTS. From The Buffalo Express.

From The Buffalo Express.

If the Citizens did not offer to take part in the Republican primaries they would be denounced by the machinists as futilists who wish to transcend the ordinary political methods; who are not willing to do their duty by the party, but reserve to themselves the privilege of kicking against mominations which they did not try to better. Since they are willing to do their duty as members of the party, they are to be denied the right, for fear they might influence its action. No surer way to drive the independents into open revolt could be devised than to deny them the name of Republicans and cut them off from all party fellowship.